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Circulation During January

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of this daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.....Copies.....Date.....Copies

1 (Sunday).....124,000.....17.....104,000

2.....103,500.....18.....102,800

3.....103,500.....19.....102,800

4.....103,500.....20.....103,000

5.....103,500.....21.....103,500

6.....103,500.....22 (Sunday).....124,100

7.....103,500.....23.....104,000

8 (Sunday).....124,100.....24.....104,000

9.....103,500.....25.....103,500

10.....103,500.....26.....103,500

11.....103,500.....27.....103,500

12.....103,500.....28.....103,500

13.....103,500.....29 (Sunday).....125,000

14.....103,500.....30.....103,500

15 (Sunday).....125,000.....31.....102,500

16.....103,500

Total for the month.....3,223,720

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....92,528

Net number distributed.....3,131,192

Average daily distribution.....104,379

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of January was 14,596 per cent.

W. B. CARR,  
 J. F. FARISSE,  
 My term expires April 25, 1905.

GOOD REGULATION.

The bill regulating admissions to the bar, which has passed both houses of the Assembly, should work much improvement upon the conditions which have prevailed heretofore governing entrance to legal practice.

The proposed law requires an examination of applicants by a commission of five members, not connected with any law school, who shall be compensated for the work, and the subjects of examination are expressed, covering the field of the law pretty thoroughly.

Under the proposed law all applicants, except attorneys who have practiced in other States, will be required to stand the examination; whereas formerly it has been possible for applicants in many different courts in the State to be admitted on motion or on an examination little more than nominal.

Attorneys from other States will now be admitted without examination, but through the Supreme Court.

The effect of these provisions eventually must be to place the legal profession in Missouri on a higher basis. Under the present regulations many half-trained and incompetent men have found entrance easy, except in the cities.

The new provisions will not be more stringent than those of many other States; less stringent indeed than those of New York, Ohio, and some other Eastern States. In Illinois the regulations are equally strict. Certainly, if any legislation at all is to be made on this subject, it could not well deal more leniently with men entering the profession.

Missouri, as an intelligent, progressive and influential State, should demand competency of the men who are to constitute the important professions. Men entering upon the practice of law could not be heard to complain of thorough examinations.

CITIZENS GET BUSY.

At the beginning of this campaign, which bears so vitally upon the reputation and prosperity of St. Louis, the citizen who feels apathetic about local politics may question his conscience regarding the pronounced enthusiasm of the ward workers.

There is substance to the thought that, if there is a prospect of gain for the busbodies, uninterested, inactive residents must have something to lose.

While some of the professional politicians are moved by better instincts, not all of them are; and while some of the drones among good citizens may believe that their idleness is justified, they might be surprised at being convinced that their indifference is a crime. It is a disease of the mind and of the heart, due to narrowness of vision and coldness of feeling.

Interest in municipal affairs is a form of patriotism. No man who, though he loves his country, does not love his city or his home, is a good citizen. The privilege of being a partner in the government carries with it the obligation of personal concern. It is not sufficient that a man should proclaim grandly his fervor in beneficent action.

There are men who say they are proud of their city and profess allegiance to the cause of good government, yet seldom or never vote at primaries or who often stay away from the polls on election day. Many such men will warmly commend the work of courageous public officials, or praise the bravery and sacrifice of soldiers and sailors, without considering that they themselves are derelict as citizens and are not sincere, practical patriots. There are men who make distinctions in their duty and men who believe that other citizens have civic obligations, while they have not. Judging by re-

sults, as the indifference of all such citizens helps the enemies of order and progress, the apathetic patriot is in a class with the gang.

The stability of public institutions depends, not upon pleasant emotions, but upon performances. Good government is a consequence of patriotism. Unappreciated in a city cannot overcome the activity of seekers after personal gain. Did the soldiers, whom the apathetic citizen so fondly lauds, sleep at their posts, as he does, they could not win victory. The patriotism of peace is the patriotism of not only feeling and thinking well, but also of doing well.

The present campaign makes a direct call upon patriotism. The issue of keeping good government involves both moral and material, as well as administrative, features. Great results are at stake. The verdict will determine between the material losses of misrule and the material advantages and gains of business administration; between the disorder of corruption and the standards of reform. St. Louis has high standards, and the issue in this campaign is to keep them. There is every reason why every citizen should be a patriot and manifest, in action, deep interest in the city's welfare.

THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Superior as the present House of Delegates is to its predecessor, it is not up to the good-government standard. This House has been quick about passing measures for public improvements and has considerable progressive legislation to its credit, which certify to its betterment, but it has been so obstinate with some legislation as to mar an otherwise good record. Under the domination of certain Butler agents, it defeated bills for a municipal garbage plant, and in other matters has showed disregard for public opinion.

The influence which Butler and other potentates have always exercised over the House has been, and to some extent still is, an obstruction to good government. It exerts itself against desirable legislation, or antagonizes policies for the sake of patronage, or otherwise interferes with public business.

This influence is worked from the wards. It is a condition due to the activity of henchmen in ward politics. Influences which cannot secure representation or recognition in any other municipal department try to get their emissaries into the House, where these agents may unite and be obstructionists. The influence is asserted by opposition. Either for patronage or for the defeat of desirable measures, it defies the real representatives of the people by prearranged antagonism. The methods employed are well known.

The Republic would call attention again to the importance of electing the best available men to the House. The good-government administration, backed by the people, can sometimes force indifferent or unscrupulous Delegates to respect the public will; but this should not be necessary. It is far better, and far safer, to send trustworthy men to the House.

It is within the power of the respectable element in every ward to get the right representation in the House. If the good citizens will take as earnest interest in ward politics as the gang does, the House will come nearer to the standard.

It is assumed that in most wards there is a majority which wishes clean representation in the House. This majority, if aroused, can beat the gang. And there is reason for beating the gang. For many years the House has been an impediment on account of the influence which is exercised from without. The House has always been a doubtful thing; its comrade record of past years leaves it open to doubt.

The respectable citizens of the different wards should see what they can do this spring. In re-electing the good-government administration, they ought to elect a better House. Some of the Delegates who will stand for re-election are not subject to criticism, as they have given satisfaction; but there are some whose records are very unsatisfactory. Against candidates who are unworthy a strong fight ought to be made. The citizens can defeat the candidates of the gang by united action.

A GOOD CITIZEN.

Doctor Simon's withdrawal from the Mayoralty contest before the primaries is what might have been expected of a loyal Democrat.

This is a campaign in which all the interests of the party and of the city call for the renomination of Mayor Wells. It is not a contest of individuals. Mayor Wells has by force of circumstances become the issue, because as the head of the administration he stands in the public mind for the fact of good government.

Business men and all other classes who are earnest for the attainment of permanent municipal purification appealed to the Mayor to again become a candidate. He sought to avoid the task, but the demand was so strong that it touched his sense of personal duty, and he in the end consented.

Doctor Simon has proved himself to be a good official. He is popular as a man. No doubt he felt justified in becoming a candidate. He now realizes that it would embarrass the cause of good government if he led an opposition to Mr. Wells. He has decided like a good citizen. The party will remember to his credit the spirit in which he has acted.

A BUSINESS EXHIBIT.

That department which supervises all the city's finances cannot be described in figures alone. The statistics of the Comptroller's office relate to the whole fiscal business of the city government, but they explain only indirectly that the Comptroller acts for the public as the guardian of public money. No office, except that of Mayor, is of greater importance to progressive, yet economical, administration.

The record which Mr. Player has made during the past few years is one of the best proofs which the Wells administration can offer of the actual advantages of good government. Mr. Player, as Comptroller, regulates all the revenue of the city to the requirements of expenditure; and whenever the assertion is made that the city's finances are in the very best condition, most of the appreciation is due to him.

Admitting that, as the statistics indicate, the increase in collections is a result of the work done by those fiscal officers who come in contact with the public, it is also true that the Comptroller's work begins before theirs is started, and continues after theirs is finished.

The Comptroller administers the city's finances. He estimates what the year's income will be. He ascertains what the current expenses of each city department will be, how much money will be required for special work and how much may be needed for emergencies, and it is his business to see that the money is appropriated to suit all demands, that there will be no extravagance, and that finally, there will be a balance. In performing these executive duties, he maintains a supervision over the fiscal departments, and acts as advisor to the Mayor and to the Ways and Means Committees of the Council and the House.

The greater part of Mr. Player's work cannot be set down in figures, as his success is attributable to

a firm, conservative, progressive policy. But figures, as exhibiting the results, confirm the effectiveness of his policy in directing the finances. The figures covering franchise collections refer to his own work, as he makes these collections. On franchises the former Comptroller collected \$485,714.98 in four years; Mr. Player has collected \$824,999.09 in three years and nine months, an increase of \$339,274.73.

When Mr. Player entered office there was a deficit of \$120,000 in the city's accounts. At the end of the first year this deficit was wiped out, and a balance of \$305,000 was formed; at the end of the second year this balance was increased to \$575,000, and at the end of the third year to \$674,000. Meanwhile, \$1,600,000 additional was appropriated for improvements in the several city departments, and a million dollars were appropriated for new public work and permanent improvements.

These results, as set forth in conclusive figures, attest to Comptroller Player's business methods in directing the city's finances. They show the advantage of good government over misgovernment. If it were possible to illustrate the reforms which Mr. Player has made in applying system to the management of the city's finances, in maintaining a check over receipts and disbursements and all transactions, his efficient work could be more truthfully shown. His record is convincing as to the merit of business government.

There are no indications that the Republicans in the Missouri Legislature buried the hatchet on Washington's Birthday. The voting and the knocking continue.

The Arkansas House, in shelving the anti-cigarette bill, makes Senator Pinnix's idea look like a pipe dream.

It would be interesting to ascertain, at this strenuous time, what Fairbanks thinks of Roosevelt.

HOTAIRSHIP DISPATCH.

Indianapolis, Feb. 24.—Legislators attending the session here are in a frenzy of excitement because of the revelation made by Anahis Baker in the lower house yesterday. Solons are rushing through the streets crying, "Where did he get it?" and "Show me the fellow that gave it to him." The Governor is considering the advisability of calling out the militia and the naval reserves to quell the madmen.

Mr. Baker, the lamented cause of all the trouble, has been forced to seek the seclusion of his hotel. A mob of Representatives is now under his window clamoring for him to appear and tell where he got it, but he has not responded. Those who were present will never forget the scene when Mr. Baker arose in the chamber of the Representatives and impressively announced that he had something to show to his colleagues.

With much dramatic effect he opened an envelope and drew from it a \$100 bank note.

It had the effect of a piece of raw meat in a cage of lions. Here, at last, was the sine qua non and the ne plus ultra of legislation. Members bore down on the foorthly Baker from all parts of the hall and he was forced to beat a hasty retreat under escort of the sergeant-at-arms.

As your correspondent writes, transparencies are being carried through the streets. Some of these read: "We like the sample, show us the goods," and others, "Be a good fellow, Baker, and tell us who's giving 'em away."

RECENT COMMENT.

Latest From New York.

Puck.

Bessie: "How on earth did Algy get engaged to Miss Shadyside?"

Tom: "Not on earth, but on ice. He rashly said, 'Lean on me, Miss Shadyside; I'll support you!'"

Maggie: "Was it 'platonic affection,' Liz? Is it love?"

Liz: "Well, no; it isn't true love! Here she's quarreling with it, not fighting, not worrying, not looking, not drinking, not getting arrested for non-support, not nothing 'till it's really passionate!"

The story of the dog that bit the chorus girl would have read much better if the chorus girl had bitten the dog. Where was the press agent, anyhow?

Medium: "Do you wish to see your departed husband's spirit?"

Mrs. Wilford: "No; I want to see his ghost! Josh never had no spirit!"

Sometimes as a woman grows older she becomes less dainty and more bossy.

It is hardly worth while nowadays to corner the sackcloth and ashes market, even if Lent is in sight.

The Mayflower was a very small ship. In selecting her the Pilgrims are now thought to have had in mind their numbers as Pilgrims, merely, rather than their numbers as ancestors.

Life Hangs on the Minutes.

Samuel Hopkins Adams in the March McClure's.

Time saving is one of the most important considerations in all surgery. Any major operation lasting more than an hour and a half entails an additional risk; in operations of long duration the chances of recovery are comparatively small. This is due to shock, to the cumulative effect of the anesthetic, to loss of blood, and to lowering of the patient's temperature by the exposure of internal areas to the air. Because of this the best surgeons work with a mechanical precision and economy of movement. Everything is ready before the operation commences; an assistant is at hand to look after the details of actual work, such as holding back the edges of the incision, adjusting the flaps, etc.; an expert subject's pulse and respiration, in order that the operator's time may be devoted wholly to one point, and a deft nurse, adept in the use of every instrument, needle and chemical preparation, is at the surgeon's elbow, ready to hand out at a word—sometimes before the word—the sliding implements already filed in the order of their probable use.

Two visiting surgeons, at one of the New York hospitals, put a markedly varying percentage of mortality in a common abdominal operation.

"What is the difference between the two operators?"

"About twenty minutes," he said succinctly.

Our Private Senators.

Any rich man can afford to own at least one Senator, though a United States Senator costs more than an automobile.

A Michigan manufacturer has petitioned the Senate to appoint Senator Platt of New York on the ground that, as president of the United States Express Company, he is in a conspiracy to defeat all bills intended for the establishment of a parcels post. Conspiracy would be hard to prove, but that no parcels post system will be established as long as express companies have their Senators, and swap favors with other business corporations who also have Senators to use and to exchange, we are all placidly and patiently convinced. When the movement for an international parcels post acquired some quiet headway, a few years since, the foreign officials who were working for the plan were naturally rather astonished to learn that the Government of the United States consisted not only of the executive, the legislative and the judicial branches, but of the express company, on all matters where money is concerned. Public sympathy went strongly to the President and against the Senate in the treaty controversy, not on the merits of the question, but from the general habit of looking to Mr. Roosevelt for integrity and to our higher chamber for sale and bargain.

His Wanted Life.

The distinguished Frenchman's last hours approached. "Be of good cheer, my son," said his spiritual adviser. "I suppose you will be in a better land than this."

## MARRIAGE OF MISS NELLA SOWERS AND YEWELL RICE SOLEMNIZED AT COMPTON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Miss Nellie Snow Becomes Bride of Doctor Hiram Addison Fynn of Denver at the Home of Her Sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Barnidge of No. 3629 Cleveland Avenue—Happenings and Personal Mention.



—Photograph by Strass.

The marriage of Miss Nella Sowers, daughter of Mrs. J. C. Sowers, and Mr. Yewell Rice of Louisville, Ky., was solemnized at 4 o'clock last evening at the Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church. The officiating minister was the Rev. Arthur Worsham, president of the church. The bride was escorted by her brother, Mr. Charles Sowers, and the groom by his sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Barnidge. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of guests, including members of the church and friends of the couple. The bride wore a long white gown with a high collar and long sleeves. The groom wore a dark suit with a white shirt and a dark tie. The ceremony was a simple but elegant affair, and the couple were pronounced man and wife by the minister.

After the ceremony, the couple were seated at a table with their immediate families. The bride's father, Mr. J. C. Sowers, gave a short address to the guests, wishing them all happiness and prosperity. The ceremony was a success, and the couple were much pleased with the results.

On Thursday evening, March 2, the "Bachelors" will entertain their friends at a social gathering at the home of Mrs. J. C. Sowers. The gathering will be a most enjoyable affair, and all are invited to attend.

Doctor and Mrs. J. D. Fynn are now in Havana, Cuba, where they will remain for a short time. They will return to St. Louis in the near future.

NO CHANGE MADE IN RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Without a dollar being added or subtracted, the river and harbor appropriation bill passed the House today before the session had run well into the evening. The total amount carried by the bill is \$17,224,000.

The bill was passed after a long and arduous struggle. The committee had proposed a number of amendments, but they were all rejected. The bill was then passed by a vote of 219 to 191. The bill will now go to the Senate for consideration.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Every Other Thursday Card Club met yesterday afternoon at the St. Louis Woman's Club, with Mrs. F. M. E. Marshall as hostess. Mrs. S. J. Edgar presided. The club was very successful in their efforts to raise money for the benefit of the St. Louis Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gates are staying at the Washington Hotel during their visit in town. They will attend the Hopkins-Martin marriage tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodman King gave a dinner-dance last night at the St. Louis Woman's Club in honor of Mrs. A. L. Hopkins and Melville B. Martin of New York. The couple are to be married tomorrow evening.

The military academy appropriation bill was sent to conference, after agreeing to the Senate amendments. The bill will now go to the President for his signature.

CONFEREES PROVIDE FOR GENERAL MILES'S SALARY.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The conferees on the Army appropriation bill today perfected an agreement which covers all points of difference. The amendment regarded as most important is that affecting the pay of General Miles, which at present is the lowest pay of a Lieutenant General.

The effect of the agreement as to General Miles is to give him his full retired pay, without any reduction. The conferees have also agreed to increase the pay of other officers of the Army.

MAKES PROVISION TO PLACE OSTERHAUS ON RETIRED LIST.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The House today amended the Army appropriation bill by adding a provision placing General Peter J. Osterhaus on the retired list of the Army.

General Osterhaus is one of the most prominent military figures of the United States. He served in the Civil War and was a member of the War of 1812. He is now 82 years of age and has been in the Army for over 40 years.

OSAGE GRAZING LAND BIDS ARE OPENED.

Washington, Feb. 23.—At the Indian Office today 16 bids for grazing lands in the Osage Reservation were opened. Many of the bids, which had been withdrawn on account of the quarantine complications, were renewed by telegraph, and in some instances the price was raised.

The area covered by the bids is under a contract to be sold to the Indians, which was 60,000 acres. It is believed the return to the Indians will be fully 10 per cent greater than last year, which would make it approximately \$15,000.

The highest bid opened today was \$14 cents per acre, and the lowest 29 cents. There were only two bids at the latter figure, and two at 12 cents, all of the balance being 20 cents or more. The average price offered per acre is between 25 and 30 cents.

William T. Leahy of the Osage Business Council stated tonight that there are more cattle in the reservation now than ever before, and that additional bids probably will be let to the highest bidder through the Indian agent.

## VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

—D. D. Hill of Prairie Hill, Mo., is at the Moor.

—J. B. Bacon, a merchant of Poplar Bluff, Mo., is at the Laclede.

—Samuel Trotter of Kansas City is staying at the Laclede.

—Francis Grant Judge J. P. Green of De Soto, Mo., is registered at the Laclede.

—G. E. Resende of Hope, Ark., is on the guest list at the Laclede.

—J. H. Barnes of Springfield, Ill., is at the Southern.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. McDonald of Joliet, Ill., have apartments at the Planters.

—Joseph McWilliams and Doctor R. C. Underwood of Louisville, Ky., are at the Planters.

—John F. Reside of Washington, Ark., was registered at the Laclede yesterday.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23.—These St. Louisans registered at hotels here to-day:

—Addington, W. N., Anderson, J. V., Bell, M. S., Boutwell, J. H., Harrison, L. V., Landon, and J. C. Williams, G. A. Maple, E. J. Russell, H. E. Wilson.

—Morrison, H. C., Crocker, J. C., and J. C. Williams, G. A. Maple, E. J. Russell, H. E. Wilson.

—Briggs, H. H., J. C. Williams, G. A. Maple, E. J. Russell, H. E. Wilson.

—Katherine, T. J., DeLongue, L. S., Hill, H. H., and J. C. Williams, G. A. Maple, E. J. Russell, H. E. Wilson.

—W. C. Williams, G. A. Maple, E. J. Russell, H. E. Wilson.

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